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A

COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

FAMILY REGISTRATION.

Part First.

CONTAINING CHARTS, FORMS, AND DIRECTIONS FOR REGISTERING, ON A NEW AND SIMPLE PLAN, THE BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH OF THE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY, AND FOR ASCERTAINING AND EXHIBITING AT ONCE THEIR CONNEXIONS, RELATIVE SITUATION, HEIRS AT LAW, ANCESTORS, DESCENDANTS, AND GENERATION.

Part Second.

CONTAINING FORMS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR REGISTERING OTHER PARTICULARS, PROPER OR USEFUL TO BE RETAINED IN REMEMBRANCE, RELATIVE TO EVERY MEMBER OF ANY FAMILY, FROM WHICH A PARTICULAR BIOGRAPHY OR HISTORY OF ANY INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY MAY BE EASILY COMPILED.

BY LEMUEL SHATTUCK,

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"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, *now* withering on the ground,
Another race the following spring supplies;
They fall successive and successive rise:
So generations in their course decay,
So follow these when those are past away."

BOSTON:

WILLIAM D. TICKNOR, 135, WASHINGTON STREET.

MDCCCXLI.

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INTRODUCTION.

The three most important periods in a person's life are the periods of birth, of marriage, and of death; and it is customary with nearly all civilized nations to preserve the date when these events take place, in connexion with the individual, in the public records. This excellent custom was observed by some of the early pilgrims of New England, but it became gradually more and more neglected, until it has almost entirely ceased to be observed. It is a matter of deep regret that there is at the present enlightened age in this country no efficient system of public registration, either national or state, notwithstanding the advantages, which would result from the adoption of such a record, are obvious to any one who may have reflected on the subject. It was also the custom of our ancestors to make what was termed a "Family Register" of these facts in the great family Bible, which was then considered the most sacred place where a record, to which they attached much value, might be safely preserved. This kind of registration, imperfect and precarious as it is, was considered of great importance, and was once generally made, but it has also become much neglected. Bibles are now so common that there is seldom found one which by way of distinction is called *the* family Bible, and which is peculiarly suited, or can contain proper forms, for a family record. This may be one reason why the excellent custom of our fathers has fallen into disuse. The neglect may also have arisen from the want of a proper form or system for keeping a record, of sufficient knowledge and convenient time to prepare one, from indifference and procrastination, or from some other cause. The attention of the public, both in Europe and in this country, seems recently, however, to be more directed to the importance of this subject, and it is thought that a system of Family Registration, properly devised, will meet with favor.

The author has been led in some historical investigations to examine many public and private records of this kind; and he has seen with much surprise the great indifference with which some individuals regard a knowledge of their ancestors and their relatives, and the limited extent of this knowledge which prevails. Few family registers are kept, and a still less number correctly. No proper system of registration exists in scarcely any case. After having devoted considerable reflection to the subject, the author prepared a system for his own use; and he has been induced, by the solicitation of others, to revise it for publication. His object has been to draw the attention of all to the necessity of family registration, and to present a system, which, while it is simple and uniform, shall also be full and complete; and to accompany it with such description and directions, that it may be easily understood by the most ordinary capacity, and its advantages extended to all classes in society.

The Family Register should be regarded by every one as indispensably necessary; and it deserves to be placed in a volume and to be kept sacred by itself, and not constantly exposed to injury nor loss like the ordinary books of the family. To a perfect register of this kind has been given a more extended signification than the mere record of the birth, marriage, and death of one's own children, or immediate family, though these should form an indispensable part of it. It should be a genealogical memorial, and embrace, as far as is possible in one volume, such a record of all the branches of the family, both direct and collateral, from the earliest ancestor who can be ascertained. It should also contain such other facts and circumstances as may be deemed worthy of record, to illustrate their own progressive history and that of their families, and the laws of human life—its reproduction, development, and decay, which are applicable to them, their connexions, the society, or the place, where they may have dwelt. This can easily be done on the plan proposed in the following register.

The First Part of this work contains two kinds of charts, constructed on a new principle: one designed to exhibit, at a single view, the names of the ancestors, and the other those of the descendants of any individual, who may trace his connexions; and also simple forms for recording the lineage, parentage, birth, marriage connexions, deaths, and genealogy of his own and such other families as can be obtained. This may be extended to an indefinite number of families, and limited only by the extent of one's knowledge.

The Second Part is designed for extending this record to other particulars, circumstances, or events of interest or importance, relating to any individuals or family, and is contrived, by convenient forms for records, and a system of references, to be easily consulted in any part, and at any time. This may not be considered so absolutely necessary as the first part, yet it will form a very convenient, highly interesting, and useful appendage to it.

The extent of every family register will in some degree depend upon the taste, the opportunities for obtaining copies of records, and other means of information, which an individual may possess. Though no forms or suggestions in this work are without utility, yet it is not supposed that every person will use them all, nor consider them all of equal importance. Neither is it presumed that the suggestions in this work are all that will occur to an intelligent, observing, philosophic mind. They are selected merely as some of the topics for matters of record, not as a complete list. Others may be embraced in the records of the second part.

There seems to be awakened in the minds of many a curiosity to know something of their progenitors—those from whom they have derived their being, and to trace their lineage back at least to the first individual who came to this country from Europe. This is a very proper subject of inquiry, and should be encouraged. A view of the lives of virtuous and venerable ancestors, and the reflection that posterity will look back upon us, as we do upon them, and compare our characters with theirs, will be a strong motive to a good life, and induce us to set an example worthy of imitation. From the first pilgrims of New England to the present time, about seven or eight generations have successively existed. Some of the public records concerning these generations are preserved, and, though defective and made without much system, they contain information of the most valuable kind, illustrating the economy, industry, and foresight of their authors. But few facts however were recorded, and such records as were made have been constantly exposed to injury and loss, many of them having been annually destroyed. The traditionary information, stored in the minds of old people, is also passing into oblivion by the loss or extinction of that venerable race. Ancient records, it is feared, from

the negligence of those who have them in custody, will not long be preserved. The imperfect records of the present day will render it impossible for our successors to learn the facts of our age. The evidences of relationship are easily lost, and the customs of the present age do not preserve them. If we would collect the fragments of the history of our ancestors, it should be done now. The information existing in living minds should now be committed to writing. Though at first it may be somewhat difficult to obtain the desired information, and though all may not have the means nor ability to make a full record, yet every one should begin, if he has but few families, and few facts to record. By different families exchanging extracts of records and information with each other, much may be done, and done easily. The records of every succeeding generation will afford the means of making the register more perfect ; and by patient research, careful investigation, industry, and perseverance, much information may be obtained as an invaluable legacy to posterity.

The advantages of a good Family Register to every one are too apparent to be regarded with indifference. The rights and equitable transmission of property are daily becoming more difficult to be determined, in proportion as the relations of society become more complicated, and registration is neglected. Legacies and estates have been lost by not being able to procure the date of a birth, marriage, or death. The Family Register might furnish the evidence of relationship, settle the rights of connexions, prevent disputes about property, expensive litigation, anxiety of mind, and contention and alienation in families, which too often take place. It would also be a source of great satisfaction to the connexions and descendants. Let any one ask himself in what estimation he would regard such a record made by his father, grandfather, or other ancestor, concerning their families and connexions, and he will need no other motive, it is supposed, as an inducement to make one for the gratification, the information, and the advantage of his own descendants. It has been said that no one lives in vain, and that every action has its proper influence in increasing or diminishing human happiness ; but how few of all that mass of beings who are born and die,—of that innumerable multitude, who exist and have existed, and have moved in the busy scenes of life, possessing minds capable of enjoying and doing great things, leave behind them any memorial that they have lived to any good purpose, or even lived at all. There may remain for a short time in the minds of their immediate connexions some indistinct recollection of their existence—there may appear in some soon-to-be-forgotten newspaper some notice that they died, but even these faint memorials will soon be forgotten, and most individuals are, so far as the recollection of a useful existence is preserved, as if they had not been. If any one would avoid this oblivion, and leave behind him some token of his existence, identity, and individuality, and do good by the results of his own experience, and the influence of his example, let him place it upon record for the use and benefit of his posterity, and thus "make his name to be remembered among all generations."

The rise and fall of individuals is an interesting subject of inquiry, and teaches much that is useful. There is no family in which great difference in wealth, distinction, and usefulness has not existed, and in which great changes have not taken place. At one time a family may be comparatively unknown in society ; at another it may be among the most distinguished. Again, the circumstances of life may change—the wheel of fortune may revolve, and bring it into obscurity. And in the same family some members obtain an almost enviable distinction in the world, while others, apparently equally deserving, struggle through it almost unnoticed

and unknown. Why is this? Were the causes analyzed, an answer in most cases might probably be given. And is it not of importance to know what produces these great changes—this great diversity of character, that in our struggles to resist evil and acquire a competence, we may avoid the mistakes committed by others, escape the disasters which have fallen upon them, be all that the most worthy have been, and acquire all that the most highly favored have enjoyed?

The knowledge we already possess teaches us that human life is subjected to general laws. The body is developed during the first twenty years of life; it exists in a state of maturity until fifty or sixty; it afterwards begins to decay, and seldom attains eighty years. We carry with us from the moment of birth a liability to disease and death, and may be placed in circumstances which will produce them at any age. This is the inevitable law of our nature. It varies, however, according to the place and the circumstances of individuals. It is only when this general law is in some way violated, that man does not attain the usual longevity and happiness, and that he is visited with sickness, suffering and early death. We are also taught by science and observation that the characteristics of individuals, as is uniformly the case in the lower orders of the animal creation, are often transmitted to their descendants; and, though they do not appear in the children, they may in the grandchildren or great-grandchildren. Some families seem predisposed to certain diseases, which the circumstances that surround them may favor and develop; others are remarkable for their strength, their longevity, the color of their hair, eyes, &c., and others for their intellectual powers or moral worth; and the laws of transmission, which govern in relation to either, can be known only by a knowledge of the facts, which a record of an individual or family could furnish. Beside the transmission of physical peculiarities, there are various moral or accidental causes, which operate in our organization. How immensely important would it be to any one to know the causes which have been combined in the organization of himself, and in the development and tendency of his own temperament and powers. It would greatly aid him in correcting those propensities which are opposed to his happiness, and in cultivating and developing those that promote it. Human life is a science, and of all sciences it is the most important. It is as yet but imperfectly understood. Few, very few, learn how to live to the greatest advantage and happiness to themselves and others, until they are too old to profit by their knowledge.

To aid in this great work of human advancement, we want facts—minute, accurate, and numerous, respecting individuals, families, and communities, to give us a perfect knowledge of human life, to satisfy the desires of the present age, and to help us in raising humanity to that elevation of which it is capable, and for which it is designed. We want to obtain the experience and observation of others, and to use all the means which have developed their physical, moral, and intellectual powers, to assist us in our progress. It is this alone that can give us a perfect knowledge of the state of society and actual life, and suggest what is necessary to be done to perfect human nature, and produce the greatest possible amount of happiness. While "one generation passeth away and another cometh," let each record and transmit the most important facts which have concerned itself, and the results of its own experience; and if such a record do not produce great good, it will at least add to the knowledge and gratification of the successors.

THE

FAMILY REGISTER.

PART FIRST.

CONTAINING

CHARTS, FORMS, AND DIRECTIONS FOR REGISTERING,

ON A NEW AND SIMPLE PLAN,

THE BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH

OF THE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY;

AND FOR ASCERTAINING AND EXHIBITING

THE CONNEXIONS, RELATIVE SITUATION, HEIRS AT LAW, ANCESTORS, DESCENDANTS AND GENERATION.

"This is my memorial unto all generations."—*Bible.*

THESE RECORDS WERE COMMENCED BY

How few of all the mass of human beings leave behind them any memorial that they have lived!

B.H.
319,572
Nov. 18, 1882

DIRECTIONS

FOR USING THE FIRST PART.

(1.) Chart for Ancestors.—Our direct ancestors increase each generation in geometrical proportion. Every person has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents, and so on, doubling in each generation. This chart is designed to illustrate this principle, and to exhibit at one view the names of five generations, represented by the five circular spaces, whose blood circulates in the veins of a single individual, whose name is inserted in the centre circle to which it flows. This individual partakes in part of the same nature and constitution, as all in the outer circles, from whom he is descended. The chart may be extended to more generations, if desired, on the same principle, by the addition of other circles. All in one half of the circle descends into the father, and all in the other and opposite half into the mother. All in one quarter of the circle on the left descends into the grandfather, and all in the opposite quarter on the right into the grandmother. Each person's distinct space, diverging into the next preceding generation, is there bisected, to represent both parents of that individual, and so on in each degree of kindred. The two married together are separated by dotted lines, in which the letter *m*, for married, is inserted. The figures on the left side of the words "father" and "mother," refer to the number of the family, taking each individual separately, who are numbered back in consecutive order. The figures on the right hand refer to the number of the different families, taking all of one surname as one family. The same name, being first given to the family, is repeated in every generation through the whole line of the male ancestors.

(2.) *First Form.*—Insert the name and surname of the individual, whose ancestors you wish to trace, near the top of the chart, and the surname within the centre circle. This may be the husband, or the child. If the husband, a separate set of charts should be taken for the wife and her ancestors; and if more than once married, separate charts should be used for each wife. If a child, the husband and wife, being parents of such child, will appear in the second circle of the chart. Next write the surnames of the parents of this individual in the second circle or generation, the male ancestor or father in the upper space or hemisphere, under "2—father—1," and the female ancestor or mother in the under hemisphere, under "3—father—2." Proceed in like manner with the grandparents, placing the names of the parents of the father under "4—father—1" and "5—mother—3," and of the mother under "6—father—2" and "7—mother—4;" and so on with the more distant degrees of kindred in the same order, as far as they can be ascertained. The even numbers on the left will be fathers, and the odd numbers on the right mothers. To preserve uniformity, the names should be written parallel with the circular lines, in the same way as father and mother, so that some may appear bottom up, as the chart may happen to lie. The surnames only, when there is not room for the insertion of both the christian and surname, may be written on the first chart, and should be under the printed words father and mother, so that the centre of the name shall be directly under the end of the dotted line, and under it figures should be inserted referring to the number of the family, or the page where the several members of the family are particularly recorded.

(3.) *Second Form.*—In this chart, first insert the name and surname of the individual, whose ancestors you wish to trace, near the top of the chart, as in the first form. Under parents insert the names of the parents—the father against "2—1" and the mother against "3—2," with the dates of their birth, marriage, and death. Proceed in like manner with the more remote degrees of kindred, and write the names and surnames of each individual in full against the several members as they appear in the first form of the circular chart for ancestors, and against them the dates of their birth, marriage, and death, specifying the day of the month. In the column of references on the right, place figures referring to the number of the family or page, where the several members of the families, with whom they are connected, are particularly recorded.

(4.) When ancestors are to be traced, and you know not their parentage or lineage, first obtain the names, date of death, and age of the grandparents. From the date of death deduct the age, and the remainder will be the year of birth. Next,

from tradition, if possible, if no record is at hand, find the place of birth, and examine the town, parish, or family records of such place, in the year when the births took place, for the particulars and the date of such birth. This record, if found, will show the names of their father and mother, and perhaps it will also contain their marriage, in which the surname of the mother may be known, and also the names of their children, and their marriages and death. In like manner extend it back to other generations. The probate records of the county where the individual died often give the wills or settlement of estates. Monuments and gravestones frequently afford information. It will be useful to ascertain from tradition or personal inquiry, as far as you can, the names of each individual of a family and the particulars of their history, and write them down in rough minutes. Correct these minutes by inserting the dates obtained from the records, and transfer such portions of them as are proper to be recorded into the First Part of the Family Register, and other portions into the Second Part.

(5.) Chart for Descendants.—This chart is constructed on a small scale, to conform to a single page of this book, and the writing to fill it up must be small in proportion. It is designed to exhibit at one view four generations, the ancestor being placed within the centre circle. The figures in the small triangles immediately round this circle are the numbers of his children according to seniority—number 1 being placed in the left triangle in the upper hemisphere, number 2 in the next, passing round to the right, and so on round the circle—the whole designed for ten children. Against number 1 and the letter *c*, (which in this chart stands for child,) write the christian name of the elder child, and against the letter *m*, (married,) opposite the same triangle, write the surname of the person to whom that child was married, both names to be written parallel with the dotted lines, one above and the other below the line. The surname of the married son, or son-in-law, is then to be carried to the next generation within the same diverging lines, and to be written in the narrow circular spaces at the outer part of that generation, placing on the left the number, the same as in the several triangles, and on the right the number of the family, or the page where the several members of the family are particularly recorded, as in the ancestors' chart. Under the letter *c*, write in a very small but distinct hand the christian names of the children, placing a number before them in the order of their birth, and in the space opposite, on the other side of the dotted line, under the letter *m*, the surname of the person to whom they were married. All within this circle will be the third generation, and cousins. In this and all generations in this chart, annex an asterisk to all who die not married. Then place the numbers on the left of the family and child, (as 3—2, or otherwise, as the case may be,) and carry them with the surname to the left outer space of the two new circular spaces of the fourth generation. In the other space at the right, insert the number, or page, where the several members are particularly recorded, as before. In the second space, under this, place the surname of the family, and directly under it and the letter *c* insert the christian names of the children. The children in this generation will be either cousins or second cousins. The spaces in the third generation are calculated for ten children, and in the fourth for nine. Should there be a greater number than ten children in the third, or nine in the fourth generation, the overplus may be transferred to a section where there are none or a less number than ten. All names in the third and fourth generation in this, as in the ancestors' chart, should be written converging to the centre. As there are four grandfathers to a husband or wife, four of these charts at least will be wanted for one family. They may be used to exhibit four generations, beginning in any degree of ancestral origin.—Descendants may be registered on the plan of a Genealogical Memoir hereafter described.

(6.) Forms for Families.—These are designed for recording the material facts respecting each family. A large number of blank pages of this kind are furnished, to be used as each one's means of information may be extended. The first blank should contain a record of one's own family, or the family of the individual whose name first appears in the ancestors' chart, the second that of the parents, and the third and fourth the grandparents. The other families more distant may be recorded in such order as they are obtained. These forms provide for the record of such facts as are necessary to show the physical causes that have operated on the individual, and perhaps are intelligible without illustration. Place the number of the family at the top, on the left side of the left page, and on the right of the same page the numbers as they appear with the name on the ancestors' chart, or the number of the family with whom the particular one is connected or from whom descended. The same references are to be inserted respecting the wife. Place figures on the right of the husband and wife, referring to the pages in the Second Part, where any additional particulars respecting them may be found recorded. The name of the father, or male head of the family, is placed in the beginning of the paragraph on the left of the right page, and is to be followed by the place and date of his birth. It is desirable, though not always practicable, to state the precise hour of the day. If this cannot be done, leave it blank. Then follow the name of his parents and their occupation, and his own occupation, residence, and the cause, place, and date of death, the age, place of interment, and number of his children. The father's name is again inserted on the opposite page, and the particulars of the marriage given, being the person by whom the marriage ceremony was performed, the place where, the date when it took place, and the person to whom he was united, the age and

condition of both parties at marriage—the husband whether a bachelor or a widower, and the wife whether a maid or a widow. The parentage, birth, and death of the mother are then recorded in the same manner as the father.—The form for recording the children is perhaps sufficiently plain without explanation. In the first column the children are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c.; in the second, the christian name is inserted, and when a double name, one should be written under the other; the third contains the date of birth, and should specify the precise hour when possible; the fourth, the place of birth; the fifth, the sex and condition, whether male or female, single or married; the sixth, the name and residence of the person to whom married; the seventh and eighth, the date and age at marriage; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh, the date, specifying the precise hour, the place, and the cause of death; the twelfth, the age at death, in years, months, and days; and the thirteenth, the place of interment. The last column is to contain figures referring to the number of the family of each child, if married, who are to occupy a separate page, and to be recorded like their parents, and also to the pages in the Second Part, where any other particulars concerning the history of either child, whether married or single, may be recorded, as proposed in that part. If all the particulars respecting any person cannot be obtained, such as are known should be recorded, and space left for other particulars as they can be obtained.

(7.) Children who remain single require no other Register than that of their parents. This should be copied for their own gratification. Blanks might be left to be filled up in case of marriage. When any children are married, they should be recorded in a separate page, as distinct families, in connexion with their own children, in the same manner as already directed with respect to the parents in relation to each other, identifying the connexion between the families and the facts. Every married pair should immediately after marriage procure a Family Register, in which to keep regularly a complete record of the facts respecting themselves and family.

(8.) If the husband or wife be more than once married, the fact should be mentioned after the record of the children by the first marriage, either on the left or right-hand page, as the case may be. If it be the husband, the notice of the second wife, and the children by such marriage, if any, may be recorded afterward on the plan proposed; or a separate page may be used for such family had by such second marriage. The children in such case will require a separate chart for ancestors and descendants. When an ancestor of the father or mother has been more than once married, the particulars of such marriage may be recorded in the Second Part.

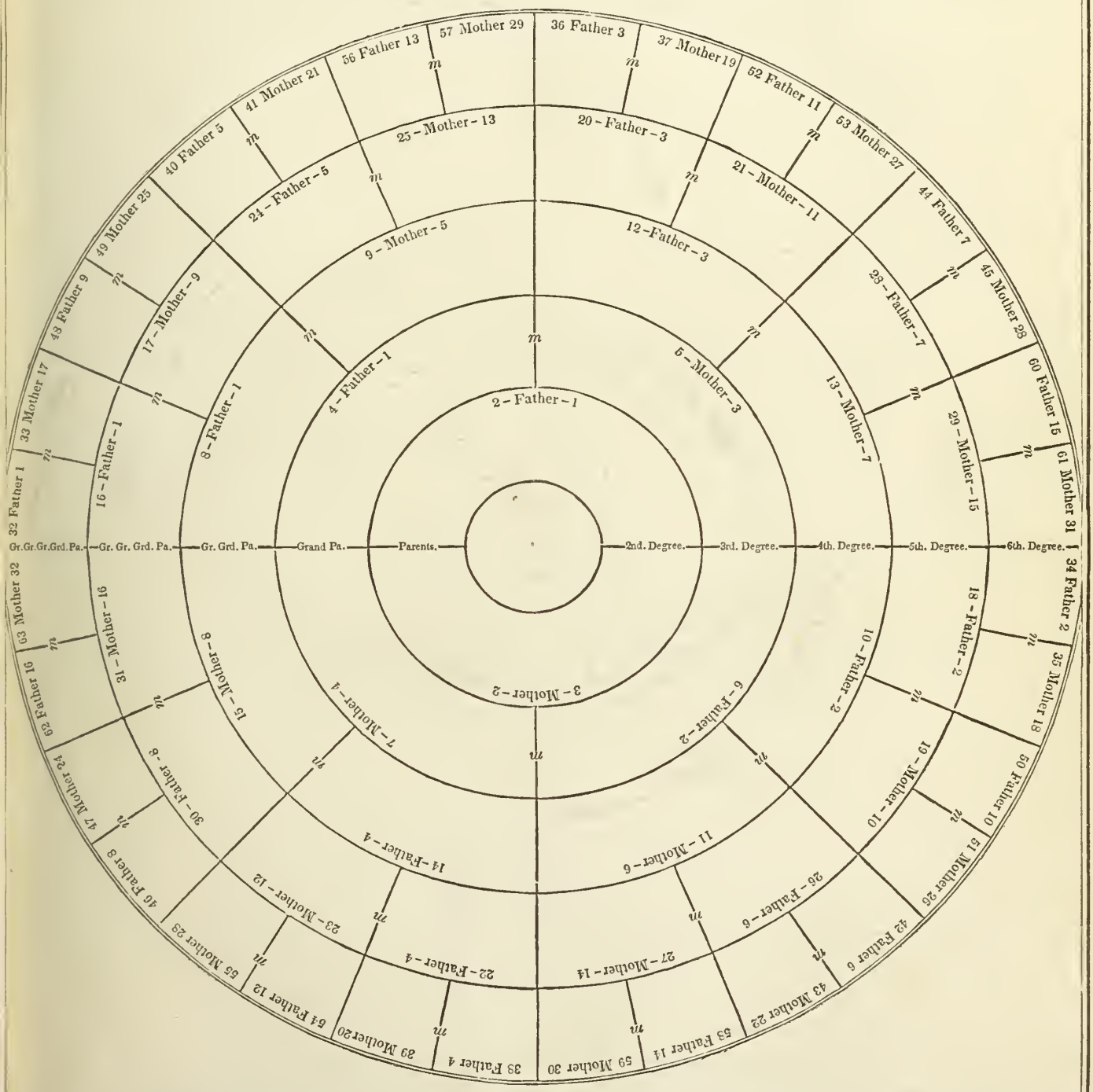
(9.) *Genealogical Memoirs.*—In preparing connected Genealogical Memoirs of successive families, first select the earliest known ancestor, or some intermediate one, and arrange all the known facts concerning him in a biographical notice. If you can go no farther back than the grandfather, or great-grandfather, take him as the first generation for commencing your account. For the convenience of reference, the generations should be numbered from the earliest given, through each subsequent one, to the latest noticed. The families should be numbered in sections, thus, (1), (2), &c., and Roman numbers should be placed before the name, indicating the generation to which it belongs. The posterity should be doubly numbered: *First*, all the descendants (1, 2, 3, 4, &c.) in consecutive order from the first ancestor to the latest noticed; and *secondly*, the children of each family separately in chronological order. After the name of each head of the family insert the number of this individual, enclosed in brackets, thus, [4—3], if it be the fourth descendant and the third child of the family to which he belongs. By referring back to this number the particular family connexions may easily be ascertained. The record of each child should specify in one line its number, name, date of birth, the person to whom and the date of marriage, or if not married, in more than one line, if desired, the date, place, and cause of death, and age, and other particulars. On the right of the record of each child who was married place a parenthesis, in which insert figures referring to the subsequent section where the family is particularly described; or if not married, where any remarkable fact concerning such child may be recorded. The notice of heads of families should contain information on the several particulars mentioned in the form for families in the First Part of this work, such as the date and place of birth, the date, place and particulars of marriage, the occupation, the date, place, disease or cause and particulars of death, the age, &c.; and also, such other particulars on the subjects suggested in the Second Part as can be conveniently obtained. Such a register should contain an account of the family of the female as well as male descendants. To render the manuscript uniform, the *b*, *m*, and *d*, (born, married, and died,) and the dates in the family, should be entered directly under each other. The direct line of descent to yourself may be indicated by underscoring, or writing in red ink, the names of the ancestors through whom you are particularly descended. Should you not wish to make a separate section for a female child, or single individual, the notes in the first instance may be extended to several lines.—A model of a Genealogical Memoir, designed to illustrate these directions, will be found accompanying this work. It may be used for a Register of Descendants instead of the chart already described.

FAMILY CHART.

(FIRST FORM)

Exhibiting the Names of the Ancestors of

_____



Tell your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation.—*Bible.*

FAMILY CHART.

(SECOND FORM)

Exhibiting the Names of the Ancestors of

Isaac Child.

No.	Name and Surname.	Date of Birth.	Date of Marriage.	Date of Death.	References.
	The Parents.				
2—1	Daniel Child	Feb. 19. 1754			
3—2	Rebecca Richards	Dec. 18. 1760		1826	
	The Grandparents.				
4—1	Isaac Child	Apl. 30. 1717	Dec. 12. 1745		
5—3	Elizabeth Weld	June 14. 1728			
6—2	Jeremiah Richards				
7—4	Savitha Gay				
	The Great=Grandparents.				
8—1	Isaac Child	Dec. 18. 1688	Apl. 18. 1716		
9—5	Elizabeth Weld	June 28. 1692			
10—2					
11—6					
12—3					
13—7					
14—4					
15—8					
	The Great=Great=Grandparents.				
16—1	Joshua Child	1658	Mar. 9. 1685		
17—9	Elizabeth Morris *	Mar. 26. 1665			
18—2					
19—10					
20—3					
21—11					
22—4					
23—12					
24—5					
25—13					
26—6					
27—14					
28—7					
29—15					
30—8					
31—16					

* Eliz. Morris was daughter of Edwd. Morris as would appear by the Roxbury Town records

FAMILY CHART.

(SECOND FORM—CONTINUED)

Exhibiting the Names of the Ancestors of

Isaac Child

No.	Name and Surname.	Date of Birth.	Date of Marriage.	Date of Death.	References.
	The Great=Great=Great=Grandparents.				
32—1	Benjamin Child			1678	
33—17	Mary				
34—2					
35—18					
36—3					
37—19					
38—4					
39—20					
40—5					
41—21					
42—6					
43—22					
44—7					
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62—16					
63—32					

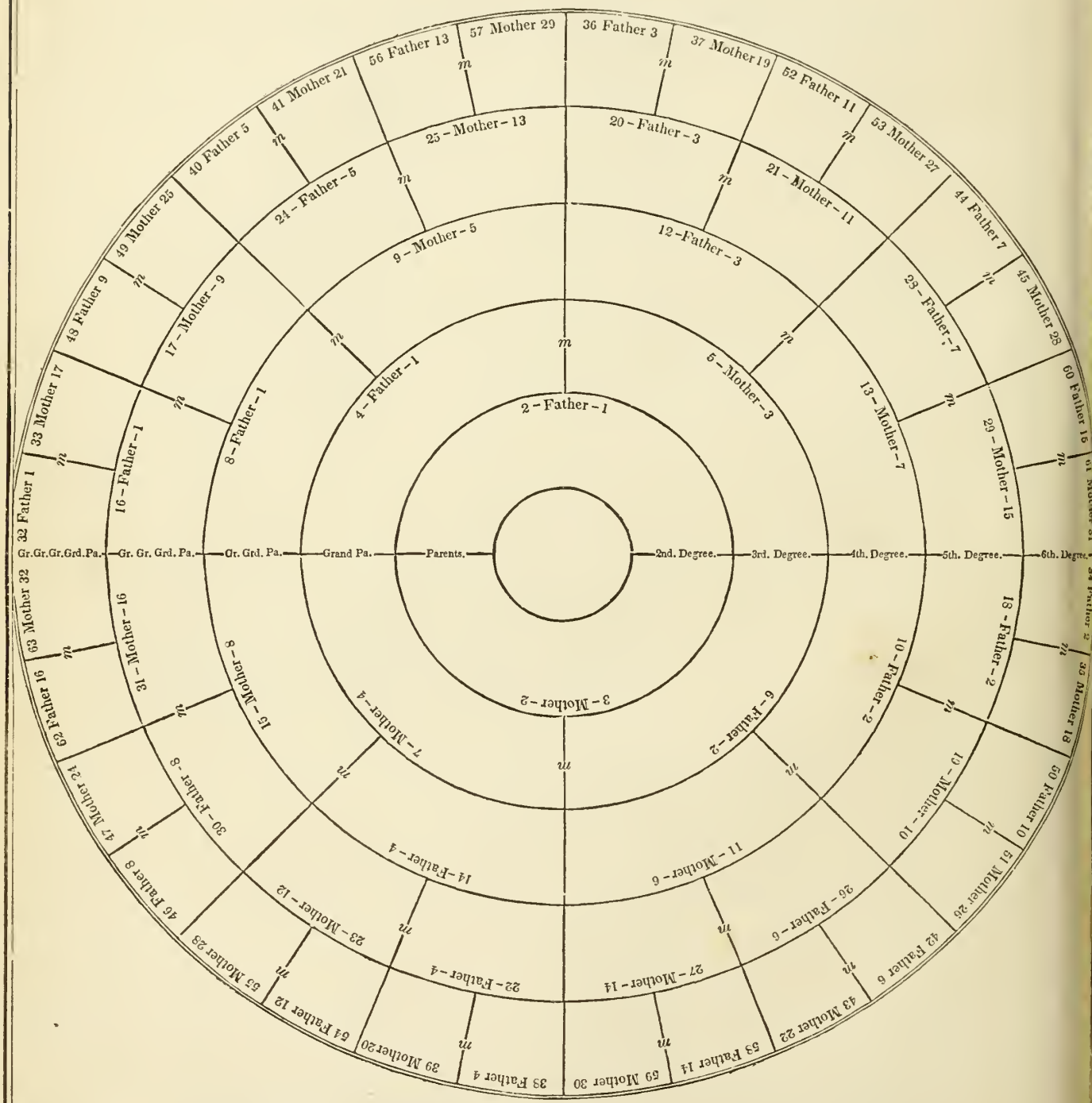
NOTE.—If the wife was a widow when married to your ancestor, her maiden name, and not the name of her first husband, should be inserted. This chart may be extended in the same way to more remote generations, beginning the next with 64—1, 65—33, 66—2, 67—34, and so on.

FAMILY CHART.

(FIRST FORM)

Exhibiting the Names of the Ancestors of

_____



Tell your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation.—*Bible.*

FAMILY CHART.

(SECOND FORM)

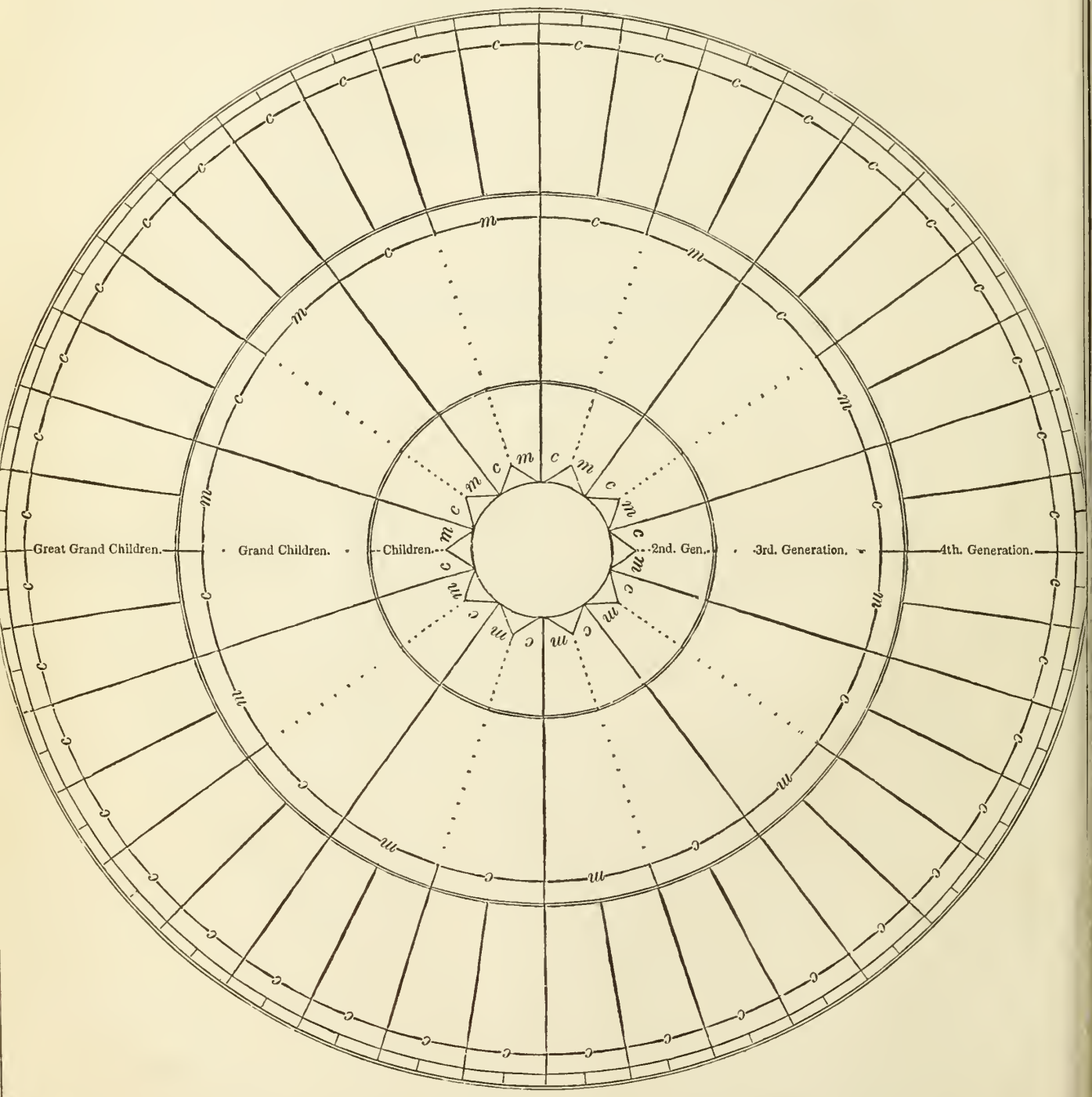
Exhibiting the Names of the Ancestors of

Maria M. Eastman

No.	Name and Surname.	Date of Birth.	Date of Marriage.	Date of Death.	References.
	The Parents.				
2—1	Phineas Eastman				
3—2	Judith Gale				
	The Grandparents.				
4—1	Edward Eastman				
5—3	Anna Judkins				
6—2					
7—4					
	The Great=Grandparents.				
8—1					
9—5					
10—2					
11—6					
12—3					
13—7					
14—4					
15—8					
	The Great=Great=Grandparents.				
16—1					
17—9					
18—2					
19—10					
20—3					
21—11					
22—4					
23—12					
24—5					
25—13					
26—6					
27—14					
28—7					
29—15					
30—8					
31—16					

FAMILY CHART.

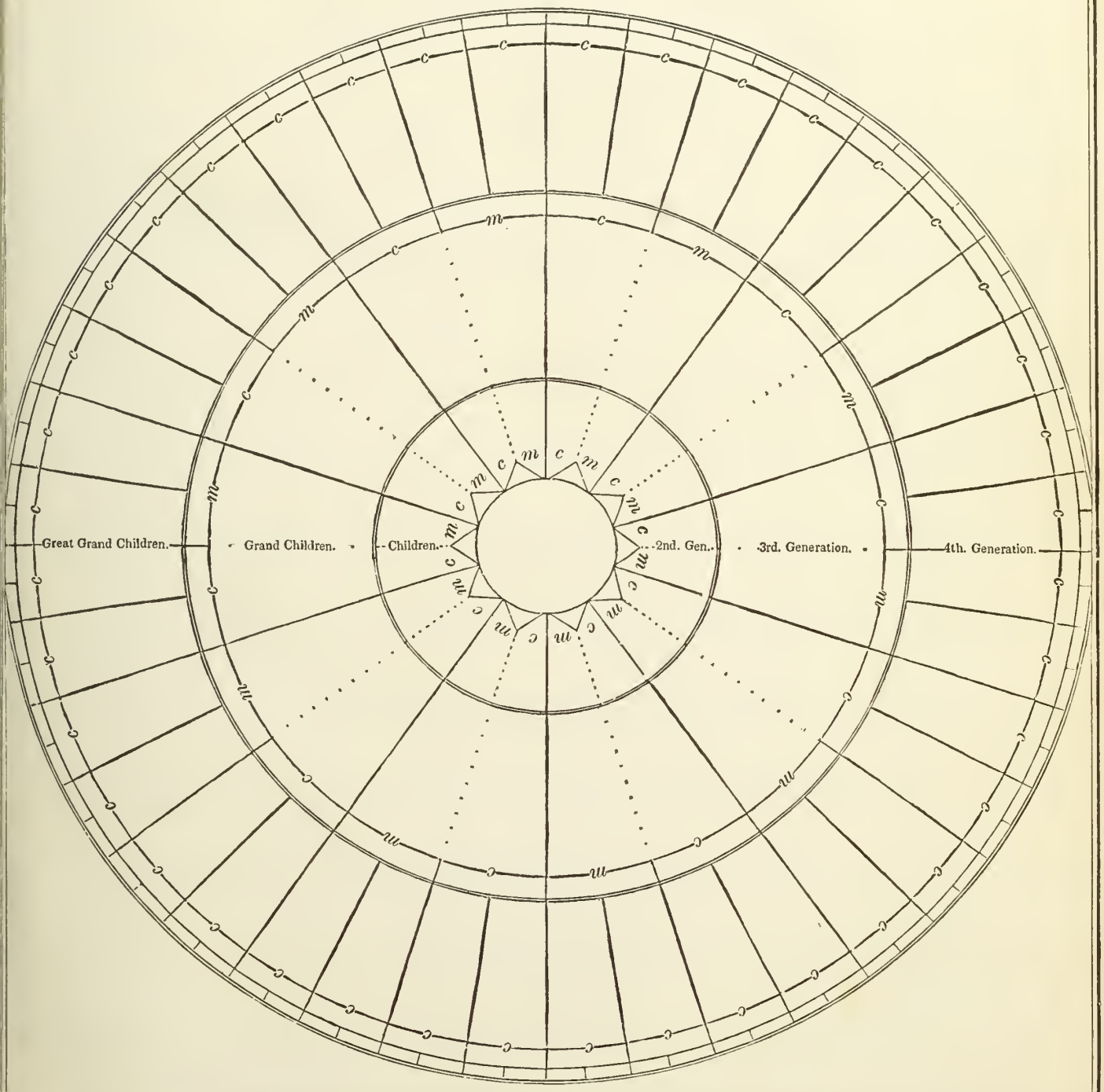
Exhibiting the Names of the Descendants of



A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children.—*Bible.*

FAMILY CHART.

Exhibiting the Names of the Descendants of



A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children.—*Bible.*

Family No.] **FATHER.** [See Chart for Ancestors, No.

was born in , County of , State of the day of A. D. , at o'clock M. He was the son of , who resided in , whose occupation was a , and of his wife. His own occupation was a ; and he resided at the time of his marriage, in . He died of in the day of A. D. at o'clock M. aged years months and days, and he was interred in the He had by his wife the children who are recorded below.

No. Child.	Christian Name.	Date of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Sex and Condition.	If married, to whom.	Date of Marriage.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

See Family No.] **MOTHER.** [See Notes Second Part, pages

was married by in the day of A. D. to He was then years old and a ; and she was years old and a . She was the daughter of , whose occupation was a , and of his wife, and was born in , County of , and State of , the day of A. D. at o'clock M.; and resided at the time of her marriage in . She died of in the day of A. D. at o'clock M. aged years months and days, and she was interred in

Age at Marriage. Years.	Months	Days.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Disease, or Cause of Death.	Age at Death. Years.	Months	Days.	Place of Interment.	Remarks and References.
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
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										Family No. Second Part, pages
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No. Child.	Christian Name.	Date of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Sex and Condition.	If married, to whom.	Date of Marriage.
1						
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See Family No.] **MOTHER.** [See Notes Second Part, pages

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Age at Marriage. Years.	Months	Days.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Disease, or Cause of Death.	Age at Death. Years.	Months	Days.	Place of Interment.	Remarks and References.
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
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										Family No. Second Part, pages

Family No.] **FATHER.** [See Chart for Ancestors, No.

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No. Child.	Christian Name.	Date of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Sex and Condition.	If married, to whom.	Date of Marriage.
1						
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See Family No.] **MOTHER.** [See Notes Second Part, pages

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Age at Marriage. Years.	Months	Days.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Disease or Cause of Death.	Age at Death. Years.	Months	Days.	Place of Interment.	Remarks and References.
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
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										Family No. Second Part, pages
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Family No.] **FATHER.** [See Chart for Ancestors, No.

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No. Child.	Christian Name.	Date of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Sex and Condition.	If married, to whom.	Date of Marriage.
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See Family No.] **MOTHER.** [See Notes Second Part, pages

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Age at Marriage. Years.	Months.	Days.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Disease, or Cause of Death.	Age at Death. Years.	Months.	Days.	Place of Interment.	Remarks and References.
										Family No. Second Part, pages
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										Family No. Second Part, pages

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										Family No. Second Part, pages
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										Family No. Second Part, pages

MODEL OF A GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR.

BAXTER.

I. GENERATION.

(1.) I. GREGORY BAXTER, the earliest known ancestor, and considered as the first progenitor in this memoir, came from England to America in 1630, among the first emigrants to the Massachusetts colony, and settled in Roxbury. He removed to Braintree (now Quincy) about 1640, and established himself as a farmer in what is now called Quincy Point, where he d. June 21, 1659. His wife Margaret d. Feb. 13, 1662. [*] They had three children, as follows. The youngest was born in Roxbury.

2—1. Bethia, b. m. Samuel Dearing. She d. May 11, 1651, having had one daughter, Bethia, b. Aug. 6, 1649, whose subsequent history is unknown. Mr. Dearing afterwards m. 2 other wives.

3—2. Abigail, b. m. Joseph Adams, Nov. 29, 1650. . . . . (2)

4—3. *John*,† b. Dec. 1, 1639; m. *Hannah White*, June 24, 1659. . . . . (3)

II. GENERATION.

(2.) II. ABIGAIL BAXTER [3—2] m. Joseph Adams, of Quincy, Nov. 29, 1650. He was a maltster, and the ancestor of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, presidents of the United States, and of Governor Samuel Adams, the distinguished patriot of the Revolution. [*] They had twelve children, as follows; all of whom were born in Quincy.

5—1. Hannah, b. Nov. 12, 1652; m. Samuel Savill, April 10, 1672. . ( )

6—2. Joseph, b. Dec. 24, 1654; m. 1 Mary Chapin, 2 Hannah Bass. . . ( )

7—3. John, b. Jan. 12, 1656; d. Jan. 27, 1656.

8—4. Abigail, b. Feb. 27, 1659; m. John Bass. She d. Oct. 21, 1696. . ( )

9—5. John, b. Dec. 3, 1661; m. Hannah Webb. . . ( )

10—6. Bethia, (twin with John,) m. John Webb, May, 1680. . . ( )

11—7. Mary, b. Oct. 9, 1663; d. in infancy.

12—8. Samuel, b. Sept. 16, 1665; supposed to have died young.

13—9. Mary, b. Feb. 12, 1668; m. 1 Samuel Webb, 2 Samuel Bass. . . ( )

14—10. Peter, b. Feb. 7, 1670; m. Mary Webb, Feb. 12, 1695. . . ( )

15—11. Jonathan, b. Jan. 11, 1671.

16—12. Mehitable, b. Nov. 23, 1678; m. Thomas White, July 21, 1697. . . ( )

[The descendants of this family are omitted in this model; but in compiling a memoir, all families, male and female, should be included, as far as they can be ascertained, and each in chronological order. If this plan had been followed here, the first family of the third generation would begin "(4.) III. Samuel Savill, who married Hannah Adams, [5—1] April 10, 1672, lived in," &c., instead of John Baxter, and his would have been the (12.) family, as in the order of references on the right.]

(3.) II. JOHN BAXTER [4—3] m. Hannah White, the daughter of Thomas White of Weymouth, June 24, 1659. He was a farmer. Died April 21, 1719, aged 80. [*] They had the following children; all of whom were born in Quincy, on the paternal farm.

17—1. Hannah, b. May 6, 1661; m. 1 Joseph Dyer, 2 Joseph Morse. [Descendants omitted.]

18—2. John, b. Oct. 28, 1663; d. May 23, 1666, of Croup.‡

19—3. *John*, b. Feb. 14, 1667; m. *Huldah Hayward*, Jan. 24, 1693. . . . . (4)

20—4. Thomas, b. d. Jan. 7, 1693, of Consumption.‡

21—5. Samuel, b. m. 1 Mary Beals, 2 Deborah Bracket. . . . . (5)

22—6. Joseph, b. June 4, 1676; m. 1 Mary Fiske, 2 wid. Rebecca Saffin. . . . . (6)

III. GENERATION.

(4.) III. JOHN BAXTER [19—3] m. Huldah Hayward of Braintree, daughter of Jonathan Hayward, Jan. 24, 1693. He was a farmer; d. March 21, 1747, aged 80, leaving a will, recorded in the Suffolk Probate Records, vol. xxxix. p. 283. [*] She d. He had the following children; all of whom were born, married, and settled in Quincy, except Josiah.

23—1. Hannah, b. April 27, 1696; m. John Hayward, March 6, 1729.

24—2. *John*, b. Jan. 10, 1698; m. *Mehitable Willard*, Mar. 12, 1728. . . . . (7)

25—3. Jonathan, b. m. Mary Thompson, Nov. 18, 1725. . . . . (8)

26—4. Josiah, b. Dec. 29, 1701; d. young.

27—5. Huldah, b. June 3, 1702; m. Samuel Cleverly, Mar. 14, 1728.

28—6. Gregory, b. Feb. 14, 1706; m. Mary Wilson, Oct. 17, 1728. . . . . (9)

29—7. Sarah, bap. May 20, 1711; m. Benjamin Cleverly, Jan. 4, 1728.

30—8. Mary, b. Jan. 26, 1719; m. Allen.

(5.) III. SAMUEL BAXTER [21—5] m. 1 Mary Beals, June 3, 1697. She d. He m. for his 2d wife Deborah Bracket, Jan. 19, 1713. She joined the church in 1722, and he in 1723. He d. about 1744. His will is recorded in the Suffolk Records, vol. xxxvii. p. 98. He had six children by his first, and five by his second wife. Those by his first wife are as follows:

31—1. Samuel, b. Aug. 1, 1698; d. March 21, 1714.

32—2. Benjamin, b. Feb. 3, 1700; m. Abigail . . . . . ( )

33—3. Thomas, b. Feb. 25, 1702; m. Deliverance . . . . . ( )

34—4. Joseph, b. Jan. 21, 1706.

35—5. Barnabas, b. Mar. 1, 1707; d. May 9, 1721. He has a grave-stone in Quincy.

36—6. Paul, b. Aug. 26, 1709; m. Jane Collier, of Hull, Aug. 5, 1730. Descendants live in Boston.

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* At these places, in noticing the heads of families, insert other particulars of their biography, such as their occupation, the cause and particulars of death, and such other facts as can be obtained, worthy of being preserved in remembrance, including copies of wills, the settlement and distribution of estates, &c. See Directions (6) for using the First Part; where, and in the Introduction, the whole plan is explained.

† The names in Italic are the direct ancestors of a particular individual—the others are the collateral branches.

‡ Insert the cause of death, in this manner, in all cases, where it can be ascertained.

THE

FAMILY REGISTER.

PART SECOND.

CONTAINING

FORMS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR REGISTERING

OTHER PARTICULARS

PROPER OR USEFUL TO BE RETAINED IN REMEMBRANCE,

RELATING TO ANY MEMBER OF ANY FAMILY,

FROM WHICH

A PARTICULAR BIOGRAPHY OR HISTORY OF ANY INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY MAY BE EASILY COMPILED.

We spend our years as a tale that is told. The days of our years are [sometimes] threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away.—So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.
Bible.

DIRECTIONS

FOR USING THE SECOND PART.

1. Take minutes or memorandum, with a pencil or pen, of any fact or particular, on a separate sheet, or when you can, in a common-place book or journal, whenever they occur, or can be procured. Enter the date of the circumstances or information, and also the date when procured. If not obtained by yourself, name the author from whom you received the facts. Revise and correct these minutes, and transcribe them at a stated time, at least once a month, neatly and carefully, and in their proper place, in the Family Register, either on the charts or blank pages; entering first the date and then the circumstances. Write what you wish to record in a plain, concise manner, but let it be explicit, and enter nothing but the facts which you wish to have preserved in remembrance. State opinions as opinions, not as facts.

2. After you have thus written what you wish to record, enter the name or number of the family, concerning whom the records are made, in the margin on the left side of the page. Thus, "5—2," if the family be number 5 and the notes be about the second child, or otherwise, as the case may be. Then turn back to that individual's name, and enter the page of this Second Part, where such notes appear, against such name in the column of remarks or references. The charts may be referred to by their number.

3. It is not necessary that any particular order or classification of the facts should be observed in making the entries, excepting to enter each item as obtained. They can be again selected and arranged, if desired for any particular subject. As the extent of the Second Part must depend on the quantity of matter inserted, no fixed size or quantity of blanks can be assumed. If any one should desire to preserve in this way more than can be contained in this volume, another may be procured following out the same plan.

Chart No. 1.—Insert the name and surname of the father on the line under "Family Chart," and the number of the family in brackets at the top, referring to the First Part. Write the christian names of the children in the spaces under the words, "christian names of the children," beginning with the eldest on the left. Weigh and measure the children at birth, and at the age of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, and on every succeeding birth-day or new-year's day, until they are 21 years old, and insert the weight in pounds, and the height in inches, in the columns designed for that purpose. Keep a separate record [see Chart No. 2.] of the number of days of sickness suffered during the intermediate time, and once a year insert the aggregate number in the column under "days of sickness." After 25 years of age, do the same every 5 years. The weight and height of parents should be taken at marriage, and at least every subsequent 5 years, and the amount of sickness they suffer during the intermediate time. Spaces are designed in the chart for this record "at marriage," opposite the age of 20, "and at" subsequent periods, against such ages as they may be when the account is taken. The average weight and height of the family may be inserted in the last columns, when there are not 10 children. Under "remarks" insert remarks or references to other families, or other facts with which the individuals named in this chart are connected.

Chart No. 2.—This chart is designed to exhibit the amount of sickness suffered by the several persons therein named, and is perhaps sufficiently plain without any explanation. Entries may be made in the following manner, beginning at the left and numbering the columns to the right, thus:—1. "John Cavis."—2. "37."—3. "Typhus Fever."—4. "Oct. 4th, 1837." —5. "Nov. 25th, 1837."—6. "52."—7. "J. Thompson."—8. "Recovered," (or died, as the case may be.) The entries under each head will vary of course according to the facts in the case. Each case of a child, or an adult, having vaccination, hooping-cough, or any other epidemic disease, should be entered, with all the particulars required by the form. If any other particulars respecting any case should be worthy of record, they may be made in the blank pages, and the number of such

pages inserted in the column under the head of "remarks." Such a record may include a report of a physician, or member of the family, concerning peculiar cases, or of the last sickness and death.

Chart No. 3.—Directions for using this chart are inserted on the chart itself.

Chart No. 4.—Under "year" insert 1840, or other year, as the fact may be. Under "number of the family" insert the parents and children being at home during the year, as the form directs, and of any hired laborers, or companions, under "others." Every person should keep an exact account of his net receipts from salary or manual labor, and from invested property, and should estimate, as near as he can, his income from business, trade and commerce. These items, and their amount, should be annually inserted. An inventory of every individual's property, at a fair valuation, deducting his debts, should be taken on the first day of January, and the amount inserted. Under the head of "references," in this and the next chart, insert the page where explanations and remarks respecting any entries may be made. This it may be expedient to do, especially when anything peculiar in any year is connected with them.

Chart No. 5.—Every family should keep an account of the quantity and value, or cost, of each article of living, or of the different provisions annually consumed, of the different articles and cost of wearing apparel, of the fuel, specifying the quantity and value of wood, coal, oil, candles, &c., and of the particulars of each other item mentioned in the chart. All items, which cannot properly be charged to other divisions in the headings, should be placed under "contingent expenses." Statements may easily be made by classifying the annual expenses, according to this chart, and arranging the articles in a column like the "subjects of inquiry" in Chart No. 6, and against each, under the year, in one column, insert the aggregate quantity, and in the other the aggregate cost. The cost of each class should be added on the first day of January, and the amount inserted in the chart. If any articles consumed are produced in the family, or on the farm, the value should be estimated at a fair market price, and the amount entered, the same as if purchased. The items in the several columns should be added, and the amount inserted under the annual "total." In this chart the expenses of business, being properly chargeable to income, should be excluded. It is intended to contain what relates to household expenses, or the actual cost of existence. The name of the family should be inserted on the line under "Family Chart." The facts for this and the third chart may be obtained at very little labor, and would be highly valuable for reference, or as incentives to economy.

Chart No. 6.—This chart is designed for forming a table exhibiting the physical laws of human life, which are applicable to an individual, deduced from the known facts which have prevailed in relation to the families of his ancestors. The subjects of inquiry are indicated in the first column. All the children born alive, whether dying in infancy or at any age, are to be considered as one family, without their parents. In estimating the averages of longevity, the stillborn children, having never lived, though to be annexed in the number of births, are to be excluded.—First insert the surname of the family in the horizontal spaces under the head "surname and number of the family considered." Under each of these in the perpendicular spaces, over "No.," insert the number of the particular family which is the subject of investigation, as recorded in the First Part of this Register; or if not so recorded, insert some other reference by which the record of the family may be found. Directly under the number in this column, and opposite each subject of inquiry in the first column, insert the facts, in small figures, in relation to the several families, which such inquiries would elicit. In estimating the average age, the years, months and days of each child should be added together, and in this chart the amount in complete years inserted. One or more families may be embraced in the same column. After the families of one surname are inserted, add them together, and enter the amount or averages in the column of totals for that family. These totals of the different families, having the same surname, are again added together, and the amount inserted in the last column, as the general total or average of the whole. From this, the laws of human life, which have governed in relation to the ancestors of an individual, may be inferred. By deducting any particular age from the average longevity of such as survive that age, the remainder will be the expectation of life at that age. If, for instance, the average age of those who survive 60 be 72 years, by deducting 60 from that number the remainder will be 12, which is the number of years which an individual 60 years old has an equal chance with others, or may reasonably expect to live, all other circumstances being equal. On the knowledge of such life contingencies, the decision of many important questions, in our relations to society, depend. The author is aware that observations, made on so limited a scale, cannot be depended upon as giving a general law, but it will be so near an approximation to it, that it will be of great importance to be known.

SUBJECTS SUGGESTED FOR RECORDS.

To aid those who have little experience in matters of this kind, the author suggests the following subjects to be embraced in this Record. The list may be extended or abridged, according to the taste, the leisure, or the convenience of the individual who uses it. If records of this kind are preserved, they cannot fail to be interesting and valuable to all the branches of the family in which they are kept, and their value will be enhanced in each successive generation.

I. *Physical Facts.*—1. The height and weight of children at birth, and at the end of each three months, during the first year of life; also the height, weight, and strength of the several members of the family, to be taken and recorded on each birth-day or new-year's day. [See Chart No. 1.] 2. At what age and date began to walk alone, and to talk; at what age attained the greatest height, weight, and strength; and at what age began to decline. 3. Causes which promote or retard the growth of the body. 4. The color of the hair, the eyes, the complexion of the skin, the tone of the voice, or any other peculiar formation or expression, and whether they have been uniform through life. 5. The phrenological characteristics and developments of the different individuals, and of the same individuals at different ages. 6. In what respects the children, either in person or temperament, resemble the father, mother, or any other more distant ancestor or relative; and the peculiar temperament or propensity of individuals. 7. Effect of marrying blood relations, and of other marriage connexions, or of accidents or peculiar propensities of fathers or mothers, on offspring. 8. Effect of peculiar diet, food, clothing, exercise, exposure, amusements, or occupation; of sedentary, active, or other habits of life; of climate, seasons, place of residence, or other external circumstances or influences, on physical developments, health, disease, and life. 9. Accidents which affect the body, the mind, or the general health; what they are, and the date and place of their occurrence. 10. When vaccinated, or had measles, hooping cough, or other epidemical diseases; the name, characteristics, and various forms of all diseases, the date of their commencement and termination, and their effect on the constitution; the length of time disabled by sickness, name of physician, and remedies for cure. [See Chart No. 2.] 11. When eyesight or hearing began to fail, and the cause of it. 12. The cause, place, and particulars of death.

II. *Intellectual Facts.*—1. At what age each child began to go to school, the different schools attended, their names and location, names and biographical notices of teachers, different subjects and books studied, the date and age when each was begun, and when finished going to school. 2. Systems adopted for the education of individuals and families, and particularly of females in the various branches of domestic economy. 3. Notices of individuals who have had a public education, specifying where the preparatory and collegiate education were obtained, and at what date and age. 4. Plans for private intellectual improvement, books read, libraries formed, and connexion with social, literary, philosophical, or other societies. 5. Essays, articles, or works written, the dates and places of publication, and where noticed. 6. Other facts, events, or circumstances which have tended to expand the ideas, determine the studies or pursuits, influence the growth of the mind or of the opinions, and to develop the intellectual powers.

III. *Moral and Religious Facts.*—1. When, where, and by whom baptized. 2. The name and situation of the Sunday schools attended, and names of the teachers. 3. In what religious books, and in what manner taught. 4. Plans of moral and religious discipline for correcting faults, or for moral and religious improvement. 5. With what denomination of Christians attended public worship. 6. Names and biographical notices of preachers and religious instructers. 7. Changes in opinions concerning religion, and incidents that have peculiarly arrested the attention of the mind, and produced these changes. 8. To what church united, and the date of such union or profession. 9. Influence of religious instruction, opinions, and professions on character and happiness.

IV. *Professional Facts.*—1. The particular occupation or employment of the head and other members of the family, both males and females, the date, place, and manner of learning it, and the name of the instructer. 2. Where and how employed in it. 3. If one of the learned professions, when, where, and with whom the preparatory and the professional education were obtained. 4. The date and place of settlement in business or profession; changes in residence and occupation, and the reasons for such changes; progress of success, and the means used to obtain reputation or wealth. 5. Invention or production of any thing, which is useful to mankind, in domestic economy, mechanics, literature, philosophy, or benevolence; and the description and history of the production. 6. Distinguished professional acts or achievements.

V. *Miscellaneous Facts.*—1. Plans, views, and descriptions of the place of birth, and of different places of residence. 2. Description of the localities and interior of the houses, of the rooms, air, water, furniture, library, domestic arrangements, and style of living. 3. Description of weddings, specifying the particulars, place, ceremonies, and persons present. 4. Journeys, when taken, places visited, information obtained or object accomplished, and its utility. 5. Fires, shipwrecks, and other accidents, which affect health or property; and losses by the failure or fraud of others. 6. Public offices held or public acts performed, and the date and description of the same. 7. Charitable donations to public or private objects. 8. The title and page of the book, or the name and number of the newspaper, where any thing appears concerning any individual with whom you are connected, or concerning whom you wish to make records. 9. Anecdotes of individuals, or references to works where they may be found, illustrating the character at any age of life. 10. Description of the place of burial, views and plans of grave-stones and monuments, and copies of epitaphs and inscriptions. 11. Copies of wills, names of executors and administrators, and the probate, settlement, and distribution of estate among the heirs at law, or legatees, specifying the particulars that each receives. 12. The miniatures, portraits, or other pictures of individuals, specifying by whom and when they were taken. 13. Specimens of the autographs and other hand-writing of ancestors or relatives, pasted on leaves of the register, or preserved in some other way, specifying the date and age when written.

VI. *General Results.*—1. Annual statements to be taken from the account books of the family, or individual, specifying, *first*, the expense of each child of the family, in every year from birth to the age of 21 years; and *secondly*, the number of persons in the family, the income, the estimated property, and the expenditures for different specific objects each year. [See Charts No. 3, 4, 5.] 2. The specific and comparative physical growth, condition, increase, and health, and the influence of professions, occupations, local or other causes, in producing or controlling these results. [See Chart No. 6.] 3. Autobiography, and biographical notices of individuals, containing the facts obtained concerning such individuals, systematically arranged. 4. Connected genealogical notices of families. 5. Maxims and deductions of experience and observation, as guides to opinions and conduct, in education, domestic economy, professional business, the acquisition and superintendence of wealth, in morals and religion.

See Family No.] **MOTHER.** [See Notes Second Part, pages

was married by in the day of A. D. to He was then years old and a ; and she was years old and a . She was the daughter of , whose occupation was a , and of his wife, and was born in , County of , and State of , the day of A. D. at o'clock M.; and resided at the time of her marriage in . She died of in the day of A. D. at o'clock M. aged years months and days, and she was interred in

Age at Marriage. Years.	Months	Days.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Disease or Cause of Death.	Age at Death. Years.	Months	Days.	Place of Interment.	Remarks and References.
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages
										Family No. Second Part, pages

Family No. 62] **FATHER.** [See Chart for Ancestors, No.

was born in , County of , State of , the day of A. D. , at o'clock M. He was the son of , who resided in , whose occupation was a , and of his wife. His own occupation was a ; and he resided at the time of his marriage, in . He died of in the day of A. D. at o'clock M. aged years months and days, and he was interred in the He had by his wife the children who are recorded below.

No. Child.	Christian Name.	Date of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Sex and Condition.	If married, to whom.	Date of Marriage.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

NUMBER 1.] [SEE FAMILY NO.

FAMILY CHART.

Exhibiting the progressive Development in Weight and Height, and the days of Sickness, of the several members of the Family of

_____

AGE.	CHRISTIAN NAMES OF THE CHILDREN BELONGING TO THE FAMILY.																																	Remarks
	Pounds' Weight.	Inches High.	Days of Sickness.	Pounds' Weight.	Inches High.	Days of Sickness.	Pounds' Weight.	Inches High.	Days of Sickness.	Pounds' Weight.	Inches High.	Days of Sickness.	Pounds' Weight.	Inches High.	Days of Sickness.	Pounds' Weight.	Inches High.	Days of Sickness.	Pounds' Weight.	Inches High.	Days of Sickness.	Pounds' Weight.	Inches High.	Days of Sickness.	Pounds' Weight.	Inches High.	Days of Sickness.	Pounds' Weight.	Inches High.	Days of Sickness.		
Birth																																		
3 mo.																																		
6 mo.																																		
9 mo.																																		
1 year																																		
2 "																																		
3 "																																		
4 "																																		
5 "																																		
6 "																																		
7 "																																		
8 "																																		
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22—25																																		
26—30																																		
31—35																																		
36—40																																		
41—45																																		
46—50																																		
51—55																																		
56—60																																		
61—65																																		
66—70																																		
71—75																																		
76—80																																		

The Father at marriage and at

The Mother at marriage and at

NUMBER 2.]

FAMILY CHART.

[SEE FAMILY NO.

Exhibiting the amount of Sickness suffered by the several Persons therein named.

NAME.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Days sick.	Physician.	Result.	Remarks and References.

NUMBER 3.] [SEE FAMILY NO.

FAMILY CHART.

Exhibiting the aggregate Annual Expenses of each Child of the Family of

_____

AGE.	CHRISTIAN NAMES OF THE CHILDREN BELONGING TO THE FAMILY.																				References.
	Year.	Dollars Exp'se	Year.	Dollars Exp'se	Year.	Dollars Exp'se.	Year.	Dollars Exp'se.	Year.	Dollars Exp'se.	Year.	Dollars Exp'se.	Year.	Dollars Exp'se.	Year.	Dollars Exp'se.	Year.	Dollars Exp'se.	Year.	Dollars Exp'se.	
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
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12																					
13																					
14																					
15																					
16																					
17																					
18																					
19																					
20																					
21																					
Total.																					

Directions.—1. Every parent should keep an account of the expenses of each of his children. Every thing, however small, paid as a gift, or for any article for its use, should be entered in a memorandum, or the family account book, and charged to the child for whom it was paid, specifying what it was for. At the end of the year all these items should be added together, and the aggregate amount entered on this chart. This should include expenses for articles of wearing apparel, education, books and stationery, furniture, physician and apothecary, and the various contingent expenses of each child. It might also include an estimated sum for expenses of the board, or articles of living, of the child, which, being incurred with the whole family, cannot be specified in the particulars above mentioned. It should, however, be stated whether the aggregate annual amounts include the board or not. An asterisk (*) may be placed against the sum when it is included, and omitted when it is not.

2. In the blank spaces under the head "christian names of the children belonging to the family," insert the christian names of the children, beginning with the oldest on the left. Under this child, whose name is thus inserted, and under the head "years," and opposite the age of such child, write the year when it attained that age; and under the head "expense," write in the same line the aggregate amount of the expenses, which have been paid for such child in the year, and at the age specified. If the oldest name was John, and if he was 10 years old in 1840, and the expenses of his maintenance that year were $125, insert his name in the left-hand space, near age, and under it, against 10 years of age, write in the first column 1840, and in the next, 125. These annual expenses may be added, and the total amount, from birth to the age of 21, easily ascertained.

NUMBER 4.] **FAMILY CHART.** [SEE FAMILY NO.

Exhibiting annually the Census, weeks of Labor hired, aggregate Income, and estimated Property of the family of

____

YEAR.	Number of the Family. Parents & Children. Under 21		Over 21.		Others.		Total	Weeks of Labor hired.		Estimated annual Income from Profession, Occupation, or Manual Labor.	Trade or Commerce.	Invested or other Property.	Total.	Estimated Property. Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.	References.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	

NUMBER 5.] [SEE FAMILY NO.

FAMILY CHART.

Exhibiting the aggregate annual Expenses, and for the different objects specified, of the family of

_____

YEAR.	Wearing Apparel.	Articles of Living.	Fuel.	Furniture.	Books, Periodicals and Stationery.	House Rent, House Repairs and Taxes.	Hired Labor.	Physician and Apothecary.	Contingent Expenses.	Total.	References.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	

NUMBER 6.]

FAMILY CHART.

Exhibiting the physical and social Condition, the Increase, and Longevity of the several Families therein named.

SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY.	SURNAMES AND NUMBERS OF THE FAMILIES CONSIDERED.																										General Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Total.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Total.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Total.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Total.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Total.	
Number of families considered																										
Number of children in all the families																										
Number of male children																										
Number of female children																										
Number of males married																										
Their average age at marriage																										
Number of females married																										
Their average age at marriage																										
Second marriages of both sexes																										
Number of males not married																										
Number of females not married																										
Proportion first marriages to 100 births																										
Marriages producing no children																										
Marriages whose issue is known																										
Number of male births to such marriages																										
Number of female births to such marriages																										
Births of both sexes to such marriages																										
Average births to each marriage																										
Number of pairs of twins born																										
Number of stillborn children																										
Male deaths whose ages are known																										
The average age of such deaths																										
Female deaths whose ages are known																										
The average age of such deaths																										
Deaths of both sexes whose ages are known																										
The average age of such deaths																										
Number who survived 20 years of age																										
Average age of such as survived 20 years																										
Number who survived 30 years of age																										
Average age of such as survived 30 years																										
Number who survived 40 years of age																										
Average age of such as survived 40 years																										
Number who survived 50 years of age																										
Average age of such as survived 50 years																										
Number who survived 60 years of age																										
Average age of such as survived 60 years																										
Number who survived 70 years of age																										
Average age of such as survived 70 years																										
Number who survived 80 years of age																										
Average age of such as survived 80 years																										

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